E & A
IMP. BUR.
10 JUN. 1921
ENTOM.

S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 69. Issued March 19, 1921.

United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUGUST–DECEMBER, 1920.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Record of current work	114
The pink bollworm	114
Status in Louisiana	114
Status in Texas	115
The El Paso infestation	115
The Trinity Bay infestation	115
The Texas pink bollworm act	116
Marking, inspection, cleaning, and disinfection of cotton under regulation	116
The Federal pink bollworm quarantine amended	117
Entry of Mexican cotton at Juarez refused	117
Cooperation with Lower California, Mexico	118
Pink bollworm damage in the Laguna, Mexico	119
Danger from unauthorized entry of Mexican farm laborers	121
The Thurberia weevil reaches cultivated cotton in Arizona	122
The European corn borer	123
The Japanese beetle quarantine revised and amended	123
The blister rust quarantine	124
The potato wart	124
The gipsy moth in New Jersey	125
Date palm scale insects	125
Port inspection service	125
Mexican border ports	125
Maritime ports	126
Plant regulations for the District of Columbia	126
Quarantine and other official orders	126
Japanese beetle quarantine (revision)	126
Amendment No. 1	131
Pink bollworm quarantine of Texas and Louisiana amended	132
Plant law, District of Columbia rules and regulations	133
Terminal inspection of mail shipments, District of Columbia and Mississippi	137
Notice of public hearing, citrus black fly	139
Notice of public hearing, Mexican bean beetle	140
European corn borer quarantine extended in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York (amendments 2 to 5)	141
Potato regulations amended (amendment No. 3)	143
Convictions for violations of plant quarantine act	144
Treasury decision (No. 38489)—movement of foreign quarantined plants and plant products	145
Treasury decision (No. 38500)—amendment No. 3 to the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States	146
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	147

RECORD OF CURRENT WORK.

It is proposed under this heading to maintain an outline record of the progress made in quarantine and other control work for the extermination or prevention of spread of newly established plant pests.

THE PINK BOLLWORM.

The record of the enforcement of the Federal quarantine of Louisiana and Texas and of the other control operations in these States on account of the pink bollworm can best be given for each State separately.

STATUS IN LOUISIANA.

The cooperation on the part of the State of Louisiana has been thoroughgoing and effective throughout. The three parishes which were found infested in the winter of 1919–20 have been maintained by the State as noncotton zones. Effective control also under regulation has been maintained of all the cotton produced within a 10-mile radius of the five towns in the State which, due to the receipt prior to 1920 of cotton seed from these infested parishes by local oil mills, were under suspicion of possible infestation. This supervision involved, in cooperation with the board, control of the movement of all cotton and cotton products produced in such regulated areas.

As a result of repeated inspections continued throughout 1920 of the cotton fields in the five regulated areas in the State referred to, infestation by the pink bollworm has been found in only one of these areas, namely, at Shreveport. The infestations found in the vicinity of Shreveport are undoubtedly traceable to the seed coming to local oil mills in the preceding year from the infested parishes. The insects had evidently either escaped directly from these mills to contiguous fields, or had been taken to such fields by mill waste, hulls, etc., used as fertilizer. The findings were usually of single infested plants, indicating infestations beginning with the crop season of 1920. The infestation of this district presents a very serious phase, inasmuch as here the insect is brought in touch with practically continuous cotton land extending northward and eastward in the Red River Valley. South of Shreveport the country is hilly and forested, the cotton fields are small in size and located in clearings which do not exceed altogether 500 acres. The district south of Shreveport, therefore, presents no great obstacle to effective clean-up. The invaded fields about Shreveport are within some 3-mile radius of the two oil mills, one north and the other south of town, from which the infestation is supposed to have originated. Extensive clean-up work was immediately instituted with respect to all infested fields in the district, the number of laborers employed reaching at times upward of a thousand. As a result of this finding of infestation at Shreveport, the State pink bollworm commission has announced, in addition to the continuation of the present regulated zone about that point, the establishment of a noncotton zone extending from 1½ to 2 miles beyond the farthermost known infestations. This noncotton zone will include 6,000 acres of cotton land, and the compensation provided for under State law to the planters involved will cost the State upward of $75,000 next year.

STATUS IN TEXAS.

There are four known areas in Texas which are either now or have been in previous years infested with the pink bollworm. These are the Hearne, Trinity Bay, Pecos Valley, and El Paso districts, the latter new and determined in the late fall of 1920. No reappearance of the pink bollworm has been determined this year for the Hearne and Pecos Valley districts. The Great Bend area has been maintained as a noncotton zone and no reappearance of the insect has been found there, nor has the insect appeared in the old quarantined area near Eagle Pass, involving the three counties of Kinney, Maverick, and Val Verde, where some plantings of cotton were made in 1920. As was to have been anticipated, there has been a scattering recurrence of the pest in the Trinity Bay area. The known existing infestations in Texas are therefore limited to the Trinity Bay district and the El Paso area. With respect to all of these areas, both those infested and those merely under regulation, the quarantine regulations governing movement of the crop are being generally enforced. The only possible exception is a small addition to the Trinity Bay area where the enforcement was stopped by an injunction issued by a local court. So far as known, there has been no movement out of this small enjoined area and the products of this area therefore have been handled in substantial compliance with the regulations of the quarantine. Furthermore, no actual infestation by the insect was determined in 1920 in this small district.

THE EL PASO INFESTATION.

The development of cotton culture in the Rio Grande Valley north and south of El Paso is an enterprise of some two years' standing and the probability of the insect appearing in this district was very large on account of the frequent arrival of Mexican cars fouled with infested cotton seed at the adjacent Mexican town of Juarez. The infestation in this valley, which the inspection began to determine late in October, has been found to extend southeastward in the Rio Grande Valley some 50 miles into the adjacent county of Hudspeth, and northward a few miles into Dona Ana County, N. Mex. The elevation of this valley is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet and cotton is an uncertain crop on account of the danger of frost; in fact, much of the 1920 crop was destroyed by early frosts. As long as conditions remain as they now are in Mexico and infested cotton seed is continually being brought to the American border at Juarez, there is no possibility of growing cotton in this section without its becoming infested with the pink bollworm. Fortunately this district is an isolated one, separated by considerable stretches of semidesert land from any other cotton production. Under these circumstances there is only one course to be recommended and that is the prompt establishment under the State law of a noncotton zone for this entire district. The State of Texas has now authority for the establishment of such noncotton zone and the State of New Mexico will undoubtedly cooperate in such action.

THE TRINITY BAY INFESTATION.

The reinfestation in the Trinity Bay district was a certain outcome from the known infestations determined with respect to the crop of the previous year (1919). The two clean-up campaigns given this district, together with the noncotton zone of 1918, operated to greatly reduce the infestation and the reappearance of the insect in 1920 was very scattering, but was over a considerable portion of the district. In practically every instance the infestation has been

negligible as to numbers and significant, therefore, only as indicating the possibility of future development unless safeguarded. Furthermore, the unfavorable season in 1920 not only greatly restricted cotton planting but resulted in the killing by flooding of the cotton over much of the planted area, so that what amounted to a noncotton zone resulted for much of the district. This was in general also true for the crop of 1919. In 1920, for example, but a single small patch of cotton was planted in the entire county of Jefferson, and in Orange County only six small fields were planted. The unfavorable climatic conditions of 1919 and 1920, in connection with the previous control work, have probably actually eradicated the pest over considerable areas of the district, and the opportunity is now more favorable for extermination of this pest in this district than at any previous time. Necessary to success, however, is adequate Federal and State support and thoroughgoing cooperation on the part of the planters concerned.

THE TEXAS PINK BOLLWORM ACT.

There is urgent need for the strengthening of the Texas pink bollworm act of 1920. The department is advised that the Texas Farm Bureau, which is perhaps the most powerful organization of farmers in the State, will strongly urge such action upon the legislature, which will shortly convene. The important additional authority needed in Texas was pointed out in the last number of these announcements (see p. 52). The final determination of the scope of Federal work for 1921 will not be possible until the policy and support of the new State officials and the State Legislature have been indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MARKING, INSPECTION, CLEANING, AND DISINFECTION OF COTTON UNDER REGULATION.

A number of precautions are being taken with reference to the possibility of carrying infestation in cars which have transported seed or lint originating in regulated areas. In the first place all cars carrying seed originating in regulated areas are thoroughly cleaned when the load is discharged at the mill and the cars are then fumigated. Furthermore, all cars into which regulated cotton is loaded in any of the zones in Louisiana and Texas are thoroughly cleaned before loading. During the process of loading the bales are inspected and any adhering seeds which are found are removed. This is a perfectly feasible set of precautions against the carriage of infestation in cars.

The following instructions relative to marking, inspection, cleaning, and disinfection of regulated cotton and of cars used for hauling such cotton and cotton products have been issued under Quarantine No. 46:

Cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint and bagging shall be tagged. The tags shall be of linen or similar durable material and shall show plainly the origin of the product, the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee.

The inspection of the articles allowed to interstate movement, namely, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, hulls, cake, meal, bagging, and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, shall consist of such examination as to make certain that no cotton seed is contained among or attached to any of the articles or things listed.

The cleaning of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which

are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment shall consist of the removal of all cotton seeds.

Disinfection of hulls shall consist in the use as a continuous process of one bar huller and one disk huller or of two disk hullers. The hullers must be adjusted so that no uncut seed can make their way into the hulls. Proper steps must be taken to prevent the admixture of uncut seed with the hulls after they leave the hulling machines.

Disinfection of freight cars or other containers or articles by fumigation shall be with hydrocyanic-acid gas and shall be performed as follows:

For each 100 cubic feet of space contained in the car use 2 ounces of sodium cyanide guaranteed to contain not less than 51 per cent cyanogen, 3 ounces of sulphuric acid, 66° B., or approximately 1.84 specific gravity, and 4 ounces of water. To secure an equal distribution of the gas, it is recommended that the dosage for each car be divided, and at least two fumigating jars be employed, one being placed at either end of the car and on the windward side. The duration of fumigation shall be one hour. Prior to setting off the fumigation the cars must be rendered as nearly air-tight as possible by pasting heavy paper over the cracks and about the doors, etc.

THE FEDERAL PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AMENDED.

A very serious situation arose at Shreveport in October with respect to an enormous accumulation of linters at that point, due to lack of demand for this product during the last two years. Under Quarantine No. 46 such linters were permitted to move out of the State only via New Orleans for water transfer to New York or Boston or for export. It was represented that the cost of movement via water to New York or Boston was prohibitive on account of the low value, and that there was little or no foreign demand. To meet this situation Regulation 6 of the quarantine was amended by eliminating the proviso and thus making it possible to permit broader movement of cotton upon compliance with the conditions to be prescribed in each permit for such movement. Following this amendment the movement of certain of the linters accumulated at Shreveport directly by rail to northern mills was authorized. This movement was safeguarded by limiting it to linters which had been stored for such a period as to preclude any possibility of their containing living pink bollworm larvæ. Further, an agreement was required of each purchasing mill to consume such linters promptly and not to sell or redeliver possession of the same to any other mill or person, and to burn promptly all resulting waste. [See order p. 130.]

This amendment of Regulation 6 enabled the department to meet a number of other emergencies which had arisen in connection with the enforcement of the quarantine. Competing markets, or, more properly, competing ports of export have been authorized for both Texas and Louisiana cotton moving from regulated districts, as, for example, New Orleans for Texas cotton, and Houston and Galveston for Louisiana cotton. In the case of Texas the district most concerned was the new cotton development at El Paso. In connection with the determination of the needs of this district conferences were held August 30 in Washington, and October 26 in El Paso. In point of fact, this has resulted in little or no movement of cotton to ports outside of the States of origin, the mere provision for such competing ports being sufficient to prevent price discrimination. Regulation 6 as amended is reproduced on a later page.

ENTRY OF MEXICAN COTTON AT JUAREZ REFUSED.

In connection with the discussion of the marketing needs with respect to cotton grown on the American side of the Rio Grande Valley near El Paso at

the conference of October 26, referred to above, a request was made by the American interests for entry from Mexico and movement within the United States of cotton locally grown on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The board was compelled to deny this request in view of the existing situation but indicated the conditions under which such entry and movement might be considered by the Department of Agriculture at a future time. These conditions are set forth in a letter addressed to Maj. R. F. Burgess, reproduced below. The carrying out of the plan outlined in this letter in view of the determination a few days later of actual infestation in this general El Paso district by the pink bollworm must further be conditioned on the enforcement by the Mexican authorities of a noncotton zone in the Mexican part of the valley so that the whole valley can be cleared of the existing infestation.

715 Mills Building,
El Paso, Tex., October 27, 1920.

Maj. R. F. Burgess,
El Paso Bank Building, El Paso, Tex.

Dear Mr. Burgess: In compliance with my promise to you of Tuesday, I am giving you herewith a statement of conditions under which cotton grown in the Juarez Valley, Mexico, may be permitted to be entered at El Paso for subsequent movement within the United States on a parity with cotton grown in El Paso County. The conditions enumerated are those which are now being enforced for the protection of American cotton, and therefore will place no conditions on the district in question that are not being enforced as to this country. Upon the establishment and effective enforcement of these requirements in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the approval of same by the department, cotton lint, linters, oil, cake,—the latter free from seed, will be permitted entry into the United States as above so long as the Juarez district shall be kept free from infestation by the pink bollworm.

The conditions in question are as follows:

(1) An effective quarantine of the Juarez district prohibiting the movement of cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, hulls, cake, meal, and bagging and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, into the district from other parts of Mexico.

(2) Inspection and disinfection of all railway cars, vehicles, etc., and contents as is now enforced in connection with the border inspection service maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture as to products entering from Mexico. Such supervision, inspection, and control must necessarily apply also to any other farm products, equipment, and household goods as is provided for in Quarantine 46 and in the border regulations.

(3) Provision for the establishment and enforcement of a noncotton zone in the Juarez Valley immediately following the determination of infestation of cotton in the valley with the pink bollworm. (Necessarily under this third item, movement into the United States will cease during the period required for the eradication of the pink bollworm in the valley.)

A more complete statement of the essential features of the quarantine and the traffic regulations necessary can be obtained from the copies inclosed of Notice of Quarantine 46 with respect to Texas and Louisiana, and of the border regulations.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

COOPERATION WITH LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.

For several years the board has been maintaining very satisfactory and efficient cooperative control of the cotton and other plant pest situation with Lower California in connection with the de facto government of that Mexican State under Gov. Cantu. The fact that the Imperial Valley with its large irrigation project lies partly in California and partly in Lower California, and that the cultivation of cotton and other crops is continuous from one country into the

other and both under the same irrigation system makes it very desirable to maintain such cooperation to prevent the entry of new pests or for any quarantine or control operations. Such cooperation for quarantine and other features has been given by the Mexican Government and involves not only the control of the movement of cotton products from one country to the other, but also of imports into Lower California through an inspection service established by the local government in cooperation with the customs officers and postal service of Lower California, and also of the various transportation companies involved. This cooperation and the enforcement of the quarantine and other plant regulatory laws have been carried out under the orders of Gov. Cantu by the Camara Agricola Nacional of Mexicali, an association of business men vitally interested in the agriculture of the State and entirely nonpolitical in organization.

The appointment of a new government, following the recent overturn in Mexico, led to some uncertainty as to the future cooperation and for a considerable period the old quarantine service was carried on in an unofficial manner. It is of interest to report, however, that in December the new Government issued quarantine orders practically replacing the orders of the previous government.

The department's cooperation at this station is carried out by Mr. O. A. Pratt, the inspector of the board at Calexico. Among the interesting items recently reported by Mr. Pratt was the action taken at his request to safeguard the entry of the army of occupation which came with the new government. With the entry of such a large body of men from Mexico the risk was very large of their bringing with their clothing and camp equipment, bedding, and other articles containing cotton seed infested with the pink bollworm or other pests. In response to representations of this kind, this army was stopped south of Yuma before it entered Lower California and all the clothing and bedding accompanying the army was burned and the troops were completely equipped with new clothing and bedding, including even shoes and hats. Similarly, in connection with the importation of several thousand Mexican laborers for the harvesting of the cotton crop in Imperial Valley, Calif., the baggage and equipment of these laborers were inspected at the boat landing on the Colorado River and any material stuffed with or containing seed cotton or cotton seed was burned. Such examinations are more or less of a continuing necessity and extend also to all the river traffic. In one instance in a boat bringing laborers from Sinaloa to work in the cotton fields of Imperial Valley, no less than 11 pillows stuffed with seed cotton were taken from the passengers and burned at the river. The seriousness of the risk from the entry of such labor from Mexico into the Imperial Valley is evident and the only safeguard is constant watchfulness.

The routine duties of the inspector at this port are the control by permit of the entry of all cotton and cotton seed from Lower California into the United States, such entry being conditioned on the efficient cooperation on the part of Lower California as indicated above so as to prevent any pests getting into that part of the valley which would jeopardize the growth of cotton on the American side.

PINK BOLLWORM DAMAGE IN THE LAGUNA, MEXICO.

A commission of prominent citizens representing the Texas and El Paso Chambers of Commerce, the Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers' Protective Association, and Texas Cotton Associations was commissioned by the governor

of Texas to visit the Laguna district in Mexico and investigate conditions resulting from the pink bollworm and particularly to determine the validity of the reports of excessive damage by this pest in that district to the crop of 1920. This commission made a thorough investigation of the conditions in the Laguna about the end of November spending five days at Torreon and visiting, in company with representatives of the Mexican department of agriculture, many fields in different regions of the Laguna including some of the largest and best-managed plantations. The examinations were made directly in the cotton fields by the members of the commission so that the information obtained was first hand. This commission found an average damage of 50 per cent to the crop of 1920 due to the pink bollworm. The commission reported the losses on a single plantation in 1920 to amount to 5,000 bales and in the four years since the pest was discovered, to 12,000 bales, representing a money loss for these years to this plantation in excess of $1,500,000 in American gold. The experts of the Federal Horticultural Board had previously made a similar survey and estimate of loss from the pest and placed this loss conservatively at 40 per cent of the crop. The estimate of this Texas commission of practical business men and representatives of farm organizations, therefore, fully confirmed and even went beyond the estimates of losses of the Federal experts. The commission found that the damage from the pink bollworm had steadily increased since its first appearance. The commission, after studying the climatic conditions of the Laguna, found no reason to believe that these conditions in Texas and other cotton States would give any protection from this pest to American-grown cotton over that grown in the Laguna, Mexico. The report of this commission has had a very important educational effect in Texas in bringing vividly home to the cotton interests the menace of this pest and should very materially help in the securing of necessary legislation and in getting adequate cooperation on the part of the planters in the invaded or controlled areas.

The report of this commission is a very important contribution to the pink bollworm subject but is too long to be reproduced in full in this number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements. It includes a discussion of climatic and cultural conditions in the Laguna and describes in detail the methods of field inspection employed by the members of the commission and the findings of infestation. It is important, however, to reproduce the direct recommendations to the governor and the people of Texas as to the needs of future pink bollworm control work in that State. These conclusions and recommendations are as follows:

First. That the governor of Texas take steps to have the proper agencies of the Federal Government negotiate with the Federal Government of Mexico for more thorough cooperation in the joint study of this dangerous enemy of the cotton industry and the working out of quarantine and other measures that will eradicate or control it.

Second. That the governor of Texas endeavor to have the United States Government obtain permission from the Mexican Government to establish a scientific station in the Laguna district to study the pink bollworm and carry on research work to the end of finding a way to save the cotton industry from its ravages, and that if the Federal Government should fail or refuse to undertake this work promptly, that the State of Texas establish such research laboratory there.

Third. That you communicate the substance of this report to the senators and representatives from Texas in the United States Congress and call on them to obtain such a liberalizing of laws and regulations governing immigration from Mexico as will discourage smuggling Mexican laborers across the border. We make this recommendation because we find that it is a universal practice of Mexican agricultural laborers to pick waste seed cotton and without removing the seed make use of it in pillows, coverlets, and mattresses which will

harbor the pink bollworm for a long period of time. If immigration restrictions are liberal, Mexican laborers coming into the United States will pass through ports of entry which will permit careful inspections and, if necessary, fumigation of such carriers of the pink bollworm. If immigration restrictions are severe and expensive, smuggling will be encouraged and it will be almost, if not entirely, impossible to keep the pink bollworm from entering the United States in this manner.

Fourth. We urge upon the governor of Texas to endeavor to have the proper United States authorities negotiate with the proper Mexican authorities to establish cooperative quarantine stations in Mexican territory at some distance from border cotton areas, so as to prevent the introduction of the pest into Mexican areas contiguous to American border cotton areas.

Fifth. We recommend that the United States Department of Agriculture, the State department of agriculture, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas join in formulating practical and effective clean-up measures for Texas farms to the end of reducing to a minimum the danger of the introduction and spread of this and other crop pests and that, when such measures have been formulated, that you cause them to be brought to the attention of Texas farmers with an urgent appeal for their universal adoption.

Sixth. We recommend that the public agencies named above be urged to cooperate immediately in devising an effective method of fumigating cotton seed for planting and that all cotton growers be urged to fumigate all planting seed as a wise precaution against this dangerous pest.

Seventh. We indorse and approve the principle of local quarantine as offering the best hope of eradicating the pink bollworm where it now exists or may in the future be found to exist in Texas. We believe such quarantines are justified only by the general interest of all people in the protection and preservation of the cotton industry, and that the expense and losses resulting from such protective measures should be borne by the public, in whose behalf they are instituted, and should be apportioned fairly between the State and Federal Governments.

In conclusion we thank you and the Texas Chamber of Commerce for organizing this commission and making possible this investigation. It is the deliberate and unanimous judgment of the commission based upon the most thorough investigations that the pink bollworm threatens the cotton industry of the entire United States, and we appeal to all the people to leave nothing undone that will avert the menace.

Respectfully submitted.

Walton Peteet, chairman, representing Texas Chamber of Commerce; J. M. Campbell, representing Texas Farm Bureau Federation; Louis B. McCain, representing United Cotton Growers' Association; Edward M. Goldstein, representing Texas Cotton Association; E. F. Shropshire, representing Texas Farmers' Union, Texas Ginners' Association, and Texas Division of American Cotton Association; E. L. Long, representing Farmers' Protective Association; W. H. Nichols, representing Farmers' Protective Association; Rowland Harwell, representing El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

DANGER FROM UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY OF MEXICAN FARM LABORERS.

The continuing risk of reinfestation by the pink bollworm from the irregular entry of Mexican laborers across the border is discussed in letter of December 22, addressed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of Labor. This letter, together with the response from the Secretary of Labor is reproduced below:

DECEMBER 22, 1920.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF LABOR.

SIR: For the last few years the Federal Government has been expending approximately half a million dollars annually in the effort to exterminate scattering infestations of the pink bollworm of cotton in Texas and Louisiana, in the enforcement of a quarantine against the entry of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico at border ports and in the maintenance of an inspection service on the Mexican border with the object of preventing the entry of cotton and cotton seed with railway cars, freight, express, and other materials from Mexico. The

clandestine entry of Mexicans with pillows and mattresses, etc., frequently stuffed with waste seed cotton containing living pink bollworms, presents the chief obstacle to the effective maintenance of this quarantine.

The risk from this source to the cotton crop of this country is emphasized in a report, quoted below, submitted to the governor of Texas under date of December 2, 1920, by a commission appointed by the Texas Chamber of Commerce and commissioned by Gov. Hobby to visit the Laguna district in Mexico for the purpose of investigating conditions resulting from the presence of the pink bollworm:

"That you communicate the substance of this report to the Senators and Representatives from Texas in the United States Congress and call on them to obtain such a liberalizing of laws and regulations governing immigration from Mexico as will discourage smuggling Mexican laborers across the border. We make this recommendation because we find that it is a universal practice of Mexican agricultural laborers to pick waste seed cotton and without removing the seed make use of it in pillows, coverlets, and mattresses, which will harbor the pink bollworm for a long period of time. If immigration restrictions are liberal, Mexican laborers coming into the United States will pass through ports of entry which will permit careful inspections and, if necessary, fumigation of such carriers of the pink bollworm. If immigration restrictions are severe and expensive, smuggling will be encouraged and it will be almost, if not entirely, impossible to keep the pink bollworm from entering the United States in this manner."

It is estimated that 7,000 Mexicans cross the river clandestinely into El Paso County alone in one year. This is almost certainly the cause of the pink bollworm infestation recently discovered in El Paso County. Such crossing is by no means confined to El Paso County but extends throughout the course of the Rio Grande. Our inspecting and fumigating organization along the Rio Grande is doing good work and has very greatly reduced the danger that the pink bollworm will get through, but all these protecting measures are in constant danger of being entirely nullified by the entrance of Mexicans who do not cross through the ports. Your assistance in correcting this unfortunate situation is respectfully requested.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) E. D. Ball,
Acting Secretary.

December 23, 1920.

The Hon. E. D. Ball,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Ball: Referring to your letter of December 22, I desire to say that the Department of Labor exercises every vigilance in preventing clandestine entry of Mexicans across the border at El Paso and at other points which they would naturally select as a convenient location for such entry.

It is a regrettable fact that, owing to the extremely economical appropriations passed by Congress for this department, we have been hampered in carrying out what was undoubtedly the intent of Congress and our own desires. As a result of this lack of money for necessary expenditures for the adequate patrolling of the Mexican border, the Department of Labor has been compelled to rely upon the unselfish extra service of its employees engaged in that work. Yet, even with the benefit of such loyal zeal, the department recognizes that not only the Mexican border is unmanned, but the Canadian border also.

It goes without saying that this department will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in every possible way, and instructions will immediately go forward to all immigration officials on the Mexican border calling special attention to the subject matter of your letter, the importance of which will be at once manifest when presented.

Very sincerly yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.

THE THURBERIA WEEVIL REACHES CULTIVATED COTTON.

The Thurberia or Arizona wild-cotton boll weevil is practically identical with the ordinary Mexican cotton boll weevil, but in Arizona is a native insect normally feeding upon and breeding in the bolls of a wild plant related to cotton,

Thurberia thespesioides, which grows in the canyons of the Santa Catalina, Rincon, and Santa Rita Mountains of that State. The wash from these mountain canyons has this year carried this insect into cotton fields north of Tucson. This cotton development is a new one and it is perfectly evident that any cotton grown within the range of the wash from these canyons is certain ultimately to be infested. The State has taken the only action possible to prevent this weevil getting permanently established in connection with cultivated cotton in that State, namely, the adoption of the method which has been followed in Texas with respect to the pink bollworm of destroying all the cotton in the infested district and fixing limits within which no cotton may be raised. To make such action effective it will be necessary for the State to maintain such non-cotton zone as a permanent feature. The harmful effect, if any, of this action on local agricultural profits is somewhat offset by the fact that this district is not very safe for cotton culture on account of its elevation and the accompanying risk of early frosts, which in fact caught the 1920 crop before a large percentage of the bolls had opened. As long as this native cousin of the Mexican boll weevil can be kept away from cultivated cotton in Arizona, that State and California will have a large advantage over the invaded districts from Texas eastward.

THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

The European corn borer quarantine has been amended several times to include the new territory found to be infested as a result of the scouting in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York. No isolated areas of infestation have been found and the extensions have all been connected with the older invaded districts. No reappearance of the insect has been noted in Erie County, Pa., where it was determined last year. These amendments extending the quarantine are reproduced in another portion of this number.

The important development of the year 1920 was the discovery of two large areas of infestations in southern Ontario, Canada, bordering Lake Erie. These evidently originated, as the similar ones did in the United States, through the agency of imported broom corn in connection with a broom factory formerly operated at St. Thomas, which in 1909 imported enormous quantities of such material.

Foreign quarantine (No. 41) on account of the corn borer, promulgated by this department, will operate to prevent the movement of any carrying material from Canada to the United States. All collectors of customs and consular officers had already been advised of this quarantine, but following the determination of the outbreak in Ontario the precaution was taken of having the collectors of customs at all Canadian border ports again specifically advised to guard against the entry of green corn or corn in the ear or any other parts of the plant other than the clean shelled grain. Furthermore, the Canadian department of agriculture issued a quarantine, effective November 29, 1920, covering all the townships in the Province known to be infested by the corn borer. This quarantine forbids the movement out of these townships of corn fodder or corn stalks including broom corn whether used for packing or other purposes, green sweet corn, roasting ears, and corn on the cob or corn cobs. There seems to be no movement to be feared out of this district of other carriers than corn.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED AND AMENDED.

The quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle was revised and reissued October 1, 1920, to cover the further spread of this insect in New Jersey and also its extension across the Delaware River into the border counties of Phila-

delphia and Bucks in Pennsylvania. The board is cooperating in the enforcement of this quarantine with the Bureau of Entomology of this department and with the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Under this quarantine the movement of all the articles brought under restriction is provided for under inspection and certification.

This revised quarantine was amended effective December 1, 1920, limiting the requirements of inspection and certification with respect to cut flowers to the period between June 15 and November 1.

Both the revision and the amendment are reproduced on a later page.

THE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE.

The white pine blister rust quarantine is being enforced by the board in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry under an appropriation for the purpose made to that bureau. Enforcement of this quarantine is secured through the cooperation of nurserymen and of common carriers within the quarantined district. The area involved is too large to permit of enforcement by inspection and certification of all carrying products moved by the nursery and similar establishments trafficking in plants within the district, but the quarantine is being checked up by inspection of shipments at the western border of the district by agents of the Bureau of Plant Industry employed under the blister rust fund and by the inspection service of the States west of the quarantine line in reporting any violations of nursery shipments of the prohibited pines and gooseberry and currant plants. This check on the system has resulted in the detection of ninety-eight violations, most of them due to inadvertence or carelessness on the part of nurserymen. A good many prosecutions are now in progress as a result of these violations and such detections and the prosecutions it is believed will very soon put a stop to any effort at shipments in violation of the quarantine.

THE POTATO WART.

The extensive surveys conducted during 1920 have pretty well eliminated the chance of country-wide infestation by the potato wart. These surveys were made very intensively at a number of points in New England, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin—selecting for such inspection factory, mining, and other industrial centers of foreign population, which were the chief markets for the diseased potatoes imported in the winter of 1911–12. With the exception of the discovery of the disease in three villages near Frostburg in western Maryland, which lie practically between the western Pennsylvania and the West Virginia districts, and may be similarly accounted for, no new infested districts have been found.

The research work on the potato wart has been continued very profitably in cooperation with the States concerned both with respect to the determination of immune varieties and as to control methods.

An important potato wart conference was held by the board in Washington, November 30, 1920, at which the results of the year's work were fully discussed as a basis for the work of 1921. The facts presented at this conference indicated that any attempt to exterminate the disease in the United States was impracticable. The fear of the disease, however, has been pretty well eliminated by the condition of immunity which has been demonstrated for many of the leading varieties of potatoes grown in this country, and it is now believed that by developing adequate immune varieties the ravages from this disease can be

kept at a minimum. It seems desirable, however, to maintain effective quarantine of the infested areas until the status of the disease and means of controlling it by immune varieties or direct methods can be fully worked out.

THE GIPSY MOTH IN NEW JERSEY.

As a result of the finding of a considerable outbreak of the gipsy moth in New Jersey, with minor points in New York and Pennsylvania, the board conducted September 10, 1920, a conference in Washington preliminary to possible quarantine action. In view of assurances given by the New Jersey and other State officials concerned that any possible movement of carrying plants would be fully controlled under State quarantines in the enforcement of which Federal authorities would be actively cooperating, the board decided to defer calling a hearing for a Federal quarantine on these new areas until such time as the extent of the infestation should be more fully determined. The outbreaks in New York and Pennsylvania were very limited and were, in fact, immediately put under full control and presumably effectively cleaned up. The New Jersey situation is under State control in so far as the infestation has been determined as a result of State and Federal surveys which are still in progress. In view of the reduced appropriation for the gipsy moth for the current fiscal year, before any very large cooperation on the part of this department in control work in New Jersey can be undertaken it will be necessary for Congress to provide additional funds. Such funds have been requested in connection with the estimates for this department for the next fiscal year.

DATE PALM SCALE INSECTS.

The Federal Horticultural Board in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department has been carrying on preliminary work looking to the extermination of the Parlatoria date scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*). This scale is perhaps the principal menace to the future successful development of the new promising date industry established in southern California and in Arizona through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture. The work already accomplished indicates that complete eradication of this pest can be accomplished if the necessary funds are provided for the purpose. Such success, however, is dependent on the maintenance of frequent inspection of the groves and of prompt action in connection with the remaining or any new infestations which may develop. To make such work possible and to bring to a conclusion the effort to exterminate this pest Congress has been asked for a specific appropriation of $15,000 of which $5,000 is to be immediately available to provide means for the extermination of this insect in California, Arizona, or elsewhere in the United States in cooperation with the States concerned. It is believed that with such a sum it will be possible to complete the extermination of this pest within two or three years.

PORT INSPECTION SERVICE.

MEXICAN BORDER PORTS.

The 15-car fumigation house at El Paso, Tex., which was referred to in S. R. A. No. 67, issued June 11, 1920, was completed in September and immediately put into operation. Steps are now being taken to construct a similar fumigation house at Nogales, Ariz. During the last six months of 1920, 6,539 cars were fumigated on the Mexican border.

Inasmuch as the National Railroads of Mexico will become a member of the American Railway Association January 1, 1921, all fumigation fees after that date will be paid by the railroads instead of by the importers as in the past. It is probably safe to predict that this new arrangement will result in the arrival of more cars requiring fumigation.

As a result of the more or less normal conditions which now obtain in Mexico, through Pullman service between Mexico City and points in Texas has been resumed. For the present these cars are permitted to enter without fumigation, after strict examination. It is proposed, however, to place further restrictions on the movement of such cars after the adults of the pink bollworm begin to fly.

Contraband material, including oranges, sapotes, guavas, lemons, grapefruit, avocados, cotton seed, sugar cane, corn, etc., is constantly being intercepted at the various ports of entry. Living larvae of the pink bollworm have been found in cotton seed contained in immigrants' pillows.

At the present time there are 25 inspectors engaged in the inspection work on the Mexican border.

MARITIME PORTS.

Inspectors have been placed at Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, Pa., and Portland, Oreg.; and collaborators at Biloxi, Gulfport, Ocean Springs, and Pascagoula, Miss. The inspection of foreign ships arriving at Boston, Mass., was begun October 19, and a number of interesting interceptions have been made since this work was undertaken.

At the present time there are 19 inspectors located at ports other than on the Mexican border and Washington, D. C.

PLANT REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture August 26, 1920, effective September 1, 1920. This action was under the authority given in the amendment of 1920 to the plant quarantine act in relation to plant control in the District. Terminal mail inspection of plants and plant products received in the District of Columbia has also been established under the postal act of May 4, 1915. The amendment of the plant quarantine act referred to and the rules and regulations under it, together with the order providing for inspection of shipments of plants received through the mails, are reproduced in this number.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ORDERS.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO COVER THE STATES OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

AUGUST 30, 1920.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect, namely, the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States and which has been known to occur in restricted portions of New Jersey for several years, occurs also in southeastern Pennsylvania.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in accordance with the plant quar-

antine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and to place such restrictions on the movement from those States of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost and manure other than fresh manure, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread through such products of the Japanese beetle into other States.

If it is found advisable to quarantine the entire States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the restrictions imposed by such quarantine on the movement of the materials listed above will be limited substantially to the areas actually determined as infested by the Japanese beetle.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., September 10, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

E. D. Ball,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

JAPANESE BEETLE HEARING—PRESS NOTICE.

MAY QUARANTINE NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST JAPANESE BEETLE.

Washington, D. C., *September 3, 1920.*

A quarantine upon the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, known for several years to occur in restricted parts of New Jersey and now discovered also in southeastern Pennsylvania, will be considered at a hearing to be held here at 10 a. m., September 10, by the Federal Horticultural Board, room 11, United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced to-day. Any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The hearing will take up the question of placing restrictions on the movement from these States of farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh and perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables; grain and forage crops of all kinds; nursery, ornamental and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and soil, compost, and manure, other than fresh manure, as shall be thought necessary to prevent the spread of the beetle to other States.

If it is found advisable to quarantine the entire States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the restrictions imposed on these products will be limited substantially to the areas actually determined to be infested by the Japanese beetle. Officials of the Department of Agriculture look upon the Japanese beetle as a particularly dangerous insect pest. It has not yet become widely distributed in other parts of the United States, and efforts are being made to prevent its spread.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48.

(Effective on and after Oct. 1, 1920. Supersedes No. 40.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the Japanese bettle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Now, therefore, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, effective as to the areas in these States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, and by this notice of quarantine No. 48 do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost, and manure other than fresh manure, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from either of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulation supplemental thereto to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the designated infested areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Done in the District of Columbia this 30th day of September, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48.

REGULATION 1.—DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Japanese beetle: The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the Japenese beetle exists therein.

(*c*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infested with the Japanese beetle.

(*d*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2.—PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER ARTICLES SUBJECT TO RESTRICTION.

The restriction on the movement of plants and plant products and other articles covered in this notice of Quarantine No. 48 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all products enumerated in the notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

REGULATION 3.—INFESTED AREAS.

The townships of Cinnaminson, Delran, Chester, Mount Laurel, Lumberton, West Hampton, Burlington, Willingborough, Beverly, Palmyra, and Riverside; the borough of Riverton; and the cities of Beverley and Burlington, in the county of Burlington; and the townships of Pensauken, Del., and Haddon, the borroughs of Collingswood, Merchantville, and Haddonfield; and the city of Camden, in the county of Camden, N. J.

That part of Philadelphia County, Pa., lying east of Frankford and Tacony Creeks, i. e., the area between the creeks and the county line separating Philadelphia and Bucks Counties; also the township of Bensalem, in Bucks County, Pa.

REGULATION 4.—REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER ARTICLES UNDER QUARANTINE ORIGINATING IN INFESTED AREAS.

(1) Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost and manure other than fresh manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside the infested area quarantined for the Japanese beetle unless and until such articles have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers, this quarantine and regulation shall apply throughout the year; in the case of all other products, for the period between June 15 and November 1.

REGULATION 5.—INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION, AND MARKING A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles enumerated in Regulation 4 shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate stating that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such articles moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate of inspection shall accompany the vehicle: *Provided further*, That in the case of individual farms or districts within the infested area on which the insect has not thus far been found, shipments from said farms or districts in bulk or small packages are authorized under a permit (valid until revoked) stating

that said farms and districts have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from the Japanese beetle. Copies of such permit shall be attached to small packages, or, in the case of bulk shipment to waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining thereto, and shall be accepted by tranportation companies in lieu of certificate of inspection.

REGULATION 6.—CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles enumerated in Regulation 4, for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations, will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applicants for certificates will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 7.—THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE.

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the infested district, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes notice of Quarantine No. 40, promulgated February 26, 1920, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done in the District of Columbia this 30th day of September, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE EXTENDED—PRESS NOTICE.

EXTENDS QUARANTINE AGAINST JAPANESE BEETLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1920.*

The quarantine to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, an injurious insect pest, has been extended to include new areas in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey recently found to be infested. The order, signed by Secretary of Agriculture Meredith, is effective October 1. The new areas placed under quarantine are:

New Jersey.—The townships of Lumberton, West Hampton, Burlington, Willingborough, and Beverly, and the cities of Beverly and Burlington, in Burlington County; the township of Haddon, the boroughs of Collingswood and Haddonfield, and the city of Camden in Camden County.

Pennsylvania.—That portion of Philadelphia County lying east of Frankford and Tacony Creeks, i. e., the area between these creeks and the county line separating Philadelphia and Bucks Counties; also the township of Bensalem in Bucks County.

The restrictions imposed by the order are limited to the areas in these States actually determined as infested by the beetle, no restrictions whatever being placed on the movement of articles covered by the quarantine in the regions outside the infested areas. It is pointed out at the department that the quarantine is not an embargo in any sense, and provision is made for the movement of

the articles from the infested areas after inspection and certification. The restrictions apply to the following:

Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; grain and forage crops of all kinds; nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and soil, compost, and manure other than fresh manure.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 4 under Notice of Quarantine No. 48, quarantining the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), effective October 1, 1920, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 4.—REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS AND OTHER ARTICLES UNDER QUARANTINE ORIGINATING IN INFESTED AREAS.

(1) Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost, and manure other than fresh manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside the infested area quarantined for the Japanese beetle unless and until such articles have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, bulbs, and all other plants except cut flowers, this quarantine and regulations shall apply throughout the year; in the case of cut flowers and all other products, for the period between June 15 and November 1.

This amendment shall become effective on December 1, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 17th day of November, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE AMENDED—PRESS NOTICE.

AMENDS JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 23, 1920.*

An amendment to the Federal quarantine regulations against the Japanese beetle in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, eliminating cut flowers from the list of articles of which inspection and certification is required throughout the year, was announced by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture here to-day. After December 1, inspection and certification of cut flowers will be limited to the period between June 15 and November 1. Observations of the past season showed that certification of this article at other times during the year could be safely dispensed with.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE OF TEXAS AND LOUISIANA AMENDED—PRESS NOTICE.

MODIFIES QUARANTINE REGULATIONS GOVERNING COTTON SHIPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1920.*

A modification of the existing quarantine against the pink bollworm in Louisiana and Texas, extending the authority for shipping cotton lint and linters under permit, was announced here to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture, effective November 1, 1920.

The principal object of the new ruling is to permit the exporting under regulation of cotton grown in El Paso County, Tex., through the port of New Orleans and to permit interstate movement, to northern points for consumption of Louisiana cotton linters which have been in storage for such period as to preclude the possibility of their being the means of conveying the pink bollworm.

Due to lack of demand, during the last two years, for linters for domestic purposes, but primarily as a result of the practical closing of the export market against the movement of linters because of lack of demand and high freight rates, there have been considerable accumulations of linters at the oil mills in the regulated zones in Louisiana. This amendment will relieve the situation to a large extent by making it possible to market, without risk of spreading the pink bollworm, a large portion of these accumulated linters.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 46 ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 6 under Notice of Quarantine No. 46, quarantining the States of Texas and Louisiana on account of the pink bollworm, effective August 1, 1920, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 6.—CONTROL OF COTTON AND OTHER ARTICLES.

The interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other parts of the cotton plant is prohibited.

The interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, hulls, cake, meal, and bagging and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the regulated or infested districts, or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, will be allowed only under permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and upon compliance with conditions to be prescribed in such permit.

This amendment shall become effective on November 1, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 28th day of October, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

ORDER GOVERNING MOVEMENT OF LINTERS FROM INFESTED DISTRICTS—LOUISIANA.

November 17, 1920.

HUNTER,
Carter Building, Houston, Tex.

Under Regulation 6, Quarantine 46, board authorizes movement in carload lots to designated northern mills under permit of linters milled in regulated districts Louisiana which can be determined as from seed grown outside of

such districts on production of agreement on part of northern receiving mill not to resell such linters. This is in addition to authorization to ship linters originating prior to 1919 or any crop after two years' storage and authority to move all linters by water via New Orleans for entry and disinfection at New York or Boston. Authority can not be given for rail movement to northern points of all linters from regulated zones; such authority would nullify entire existing system of control of foreign cotton. Board understands that all lint, linters, seed, etc., ginned or milled in regulated areas are under the restriction of Regulation 6 and that Regulation 9 applies to these articles ginned or milled outside of regulated areas and merely passing into or through such areas.

MARLATT.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Effective on and after Sept. 1, 1920.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1920.

Hon. E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SIR: The Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits for your approval rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia. Authority for these regulations is given in the amendment to the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912, contained in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved May 31, 1920.

The purpose of the amendment is to provide authority to regulate the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia, and power to control injurious plant diseases and insect pests within said District. The amendment follows:

SEC. 15. That in order further to control and eradicate and to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases and insect infections and infestations no plant or plant products for or capable of propagation, including nursery stock, hereinafter referred to as plants and plant products, shall be moved or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia, except in compliance with such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter provided. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation, shall determine that any plants and plant products in the District of Columbia are infested or infected with insect pests and diseases, and that any place, articles and substances used or connected therewith are so infested or infected, written notice thereof shall be given by him to the owner or person in possession or control thereof, and such owner or person shall forthwith control or eradicate and prevent the dissemination of such insect pest or disease, and shall remove, cut, or destroy such infested and infected plants, plant products, and articles and substances used or connected therewith, which are hereby declared to be nuisances, within the time and in the manner required in said notice or by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever such owner or person can not be found, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the foregoing provisions of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to control and eradicate and prevent dissemination of such insect pest or disease and to remove, cut, or destroy infested or infected plants and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith, and the United States shall have an action of debt against such owner or persons for expenses incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture in that behalf. Employees of the Federal Horticultural Board are hereby authorized and required to inspect places, plants, and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith whenever the Secretary of Agricul-

ture shall determine that such inspections are necessary for the purposes of this section. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions and requirements of this section and of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture made hereunder, and the notices given pursuant thereto, employees of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have power with a warrant to enter into or upon any place and open any bundle, package, or other container of plants or plant products whenever they shall have cause to believe that infections or infestations of plant pests and diseases exist therein or thereon, and when such infections or infestations are found to exist, after notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to the owner or person in possession or control thereof and an opportunity by said owner or person to be heard, to destroy the infected or infested plants or plant products contained therein. The police court or the municipal court of the District of Columbia shall have power, upon information supported by oath or affirmation showing probable cause for believing that there exists in any place, bundle, package, or other container in the District of Columbia any plant or plant product which is infected or infested with plant pests or disease, to issue warrants for the search for and seizure of all such plants and plant products. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby required, from time to time, to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and any person who shall move or allow to be moved, or shall ship, transport, or carry, by any means whatever, any plant or plant product from or into the District of Columbia, except in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed under this section, shall be punished, as is provided in section 10 of this act.

The powers given in the above act and the regulations which follow are similar to those at present exercised by State or Territory officials in practically all of the States and Territories of the United States.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

Approved:

R. W. WILLIAMS, *Solicitor.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For the purposes of controlling and eradicating and preventing the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases and insect infections and infestations, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved May 31, 1920 (Public No. 234, 66th Cong.), the following regulations are hereby made, and I do order that, with the exception of (*a*) fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for food, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, and (*b*) seeds (except those addressed to the Department of Agriculture), no plants or plant products shall move into or out of the District of Columbia except in compliance with said rules and regulations and such other rules, regulations, and notices of quarantine referred to therein or which may hereafter be promulgated.

Said regulations shall become and be effective on and after September 1, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 26th day of August, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] (Sgd.) E. T. MEREDITH,

Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REGULATION 1.—DEFINITION.

The words "plants and plant products" whenever used in these regulations shall include all greenhouse and field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation.

Importation of Plants and Plant Products.

Regulation 2.—Unrestricted Importation of Plants and Plant Products.

The following classes of plants and plant products, not including, however, those which are governed by special quarantine and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantine, will be admitted into the District of Columbia without restriction:

(*a*) Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for food, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes.

(*b*) Seeds (except those addressed to the Department of Agriculture).

Regulation 3.—Restricted Importation of Plants and Plant Products.

All plants and plant products, except those mentioned in Regulation 2, those addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, and those governed by special quarantine and other restrictive orders now in force, or such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, will be admitted into the District of Columbia upon compliance with the following requirements:

(*a*) Each package must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection indicating that the nursery from which the plants were taken was inspected within one year prior to the date of shipment and signed by the State nursery or horticultural inspector of the State or Territory from which the plants or plant products were shipped.

(*b*) The package, bundle, or other container must be plainly marked with the word "plants" and with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee.

(*c*) No package, bundle, or other container, conveying restricted plants or plant products, shall be delivered to the consignee in the District of Columbia by any common carrier until its delivery is authorized by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 4.—Importations of Plants and Plant Products by the Department of Agriculture.

All plants and plant products prohibited, restricted, or unrestricted, addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, shall be delivered only to the inspection house of the Federal Horticultural Board (Twelfth and B Streets, NW.), unless otherwise authorized by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 5.—Prohibited Importations.

Five-leafed pine and black currant plants originating in Maine, New Hamshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are prohibited entry into the District of Columbia by Quarantine No. 26, effective June 1, 1917.

Regulation 6.—Regulated Importations of Plants and Plant Products.

The following plants and plant products shall not move from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut into the District of Columbia except as prescribed in Notice of Quarantine No. 45, effective July 1, 1920, and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto (Gipsy Moth and Brown-tail Moth quarantine):

(*a*) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery."

(*b*) Forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber.

(*c*) Field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots.

(*d*) Stone or quarry products.

The following plants, plant products and materials shall not move from the townships of Delran, Chester, Cinnaminson, Palmyra, Mount Laurel, and Riverside, and the borough of Riverton, county of Burlington, and the townships of Pensauken and Delaware, and the borough of Merchantville, county of Camden, N. J., into the District of Columbia, except in compliance with the conditions prescribed in Quarantine No. 40 (Japanese beetle) and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective April 1, 1920.

(*a*) Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds.

(*b*) Grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(*c*) Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers.

(*d*) Soil, compost, and manure other than fresh manure.

Corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, shall not be brought into the District of Columbia, except in compliance with the conditions prescribed in Quarantine No. 43 (European corn borer), and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective March 29, 1920.

Exportation of Plants and Plant Products.

Regulation 7.—Acceptance for Shipment.

No common carrier or other person shall receive for shipment out of, or remove from, the District of Columbia, any bundle, package, or container, conveying plants or plant products, other than those listed in Regulation 2, unless said bundle, package, or other container bears an inspection certificate, signed by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 8.—Place of Inspection.

Plants and plant products, mentioned in Regulation 7, which are to be shipped out of the District of Columbia, must be presented at the Inspection House of the Federal Horticultural Board (Twelfth and B Streets NW.), for inspection at the time of shipment, unless otherwise authorized by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board. In cases of large shipments, arrangements may be made for inspection at other places by calling Main 4650, branch 133, or addressing the Federal Horticultural Board.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANT REGULATIONS—PRESS NOTICE.

MOVEMENT OF PLANTS INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NOW UNDER REGULATION.

Washington, D. C., *August 31, 1920.*

Restrictions upon the movement of certain plants and plant products capable of carrying destructive plant diseases or insect pests from any State into the District of Columbia have been put into effect as the result of an order signed by E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture. The order also covers the examination and certification of certain plants to be shipped out of the District. Exceptions, however, are made in favor of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other products imported into the District for food, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, and in the case of seeds, except those addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The administration of the regulations is placed with the Federal Horticultural Board, and common carriers are prohibited from delivering restricted articles to consignees within the District until authorized by an inspector of the board.

The inspection house of the Federal Horticultural Board is situated at Twelfth and B streets NW., and shippers may obtain full information concerning the regulations by addressing the office of the board at the Department of Agriculture.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROVIDES FOR INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

Shortly after the promulgation of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Plants and Plant Products into and out of the District of Columbia, effective on and after September 1, 1920, under the authority of the act of May 31, 1920, under the authority of this same act advantage was taken of the act of May 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the establishment of terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products addressed to Washington, D. C. The instructions issued to postmasters in connection with such terminal inspection are reproduced below:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 30, 1920.

POSTMASTER, *Washington, D. C.*

Inviting attention to the accompanying circular of this office dated September 24, 1920, relating to inspection of plants and plant products addressed for delivery in Washington, District of Columbia, you are advised that hereafter all parcels containing any of the plants or plant products described in the circular should be submitted to the Department of Agriculture for inspection in accordance with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, and when passed be delivered to the addressees.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1920.

Under authority of law vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of May 31, 1920, terminal inspection of plants and plant products received in the District of Columbia has been established under the act of May 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations.

All postmasters are therefore informed that packages containing plants and plant products addressed for delivery in the District of Columbia may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such packages an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

The plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in the District of Columbia are described as follows:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds."

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PROVIDES FOR INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 16, 1920.

The State of Mississippi has established places for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, appearing on page 49 of the May, 1915, supplement to the Postal Guide.

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Mississippi may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

The plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in the State of Mississippi are described as follows:

All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, s ions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs; all greenhouse, herbaceous, and bedding plants and parts thereof; all blossoms or flowers of orange, lemon, and other citrus plants; all fruits and nuts; cotton seed; all herbarium or dried specimens of plants or parts thereof, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to—

(1) Plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture;

(2) Plants and plant products originating in Mississippi and addressed to places in that State which are inclosed in packages plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and accompanied with a certicate from the Mississippi State Plant Board or its duly authorized inspector embodying the information prescribed in paragraph 2, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations;

(3) Cut flowers (such as roses, carnations, etc.) other than those of citrus plants; field crop seeds (such as cotton, corn, oats, rye, etc.); garden and vegetable plants (such as tomato, eggplant, etc.) other than sweet potato draws or slips; grains (such as rice, wheat, corn, etc.); grass seeds (such as Natal grass seed, timothy seed, etc.); nuts (such as pecans, walnuts, etc.); vegetables for table use (such as Irish potatoes, rhubarb, celery, tomatoes, etc.) other than sweet potatoes, when both the office at which such plant products are mailed and the office to which they are addressed are located in Mississippi.

Postmasters within the State of Mississippi shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Mississippi named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Ocean Springs, Agricultural College.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED STATE FROM CUBA, THE BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, CANAL ZONE, COSTA RICA, INDIA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, CEYLON, AND JAVA ON ACCOUNT OF THE CITRUS BLACK FLY.

OCTOBER 15, 1920.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect, namely, the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occurs in Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java, and that there is danger of bringing this pest into the United States with shipments of fruit and vegetables, in the raw or unmanufactured state, and plants or portions of plants used as packing material or otherwise, from these countries and islands, and in litter and rubbish in railway cars from Cuba, as well as in or on the cars themselves.

It appears necessary, therefore, that the countries and islands listed above should be quarantined in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), and that the movement from the countries and islands named to the United States of fruits and vegetables, in the raw or unmanufactured state, and plants or portions of plants used as packing or otherwise should be restricted or prohibited, and that railway cars from Cuba should be thoroughly cleaned of all litter and rubbish before embarkation, and, if deemed necessary, subjected to fumigation on arrival as a condition of entry.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., December 20, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

CITRUS BLACK FLY HEARING—PRESS NOTICE.

TO CONSIDER QUARANTINING MANY COUNTRIES TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF THE CITRUS BLACK FLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1920.*

Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, has called a public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java on account of the citrus black fly, an insect pest which attacks many plants in the regions named and which is not known to occur in the United States. There is danger of bringing this insect into this country in connection with shipments of fruits and vegetables in the raw or unmanufactured state, with plants or portions of plants used as packing material or otherwise, and in litter and rubbish in railway cars from Cuba, as well as in or on the cars themselves. The hearing will be held in room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock, December 20, 1920. All persons interested in the proposed quarantine may attend and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The restrictions which may be placed on the movement of the products named on account of the citrus black fly will not necessarily be an embargo, as provision will probably be made for the entry of fruits and vegetables at certain designated ports after inspection and, if necessary, cleaning or disinfection

under the supervision of an inspector of the department. Disinfection may also be required of all railway cars and other vehicles from Cuba, as well as the thorough cleaning of railway cars of all litter and rubbish before embarkation.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE.

OCTOBER 4, 1920.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect, namely, the Mexican bean beetle (*Epilachna corrupta* Muls.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occurs in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, St. Claire, Bibb, Walker, Tuscaloosa, Blount, Etowah, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, and Talladega, Ala.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Alabama in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and to place such restrictions on the movement of beans, cowpeas, turnips, and all other truck crops except root crops from which the tops have been removed, corn in the shuck, corn stover, hay, and other forage crops of all kinds, and household goods containing any of the articles enumerated, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread, through such products and materials, of the Mexican bean beetle into other States.

With the promulgation of an adequate cooperative State quarantine it will be possible to limit the action of the proposed quarantine substantially to the areas actually determined as infested by the Mexican bean beetle.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 11, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE HEARING—PRESS NOTICE.

TO CONSIDER QUARANTINING ALABAMA TO PREVENT SPREAD OF MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1920.*

Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, to-day called a public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Alabama on account of the Mexican bean beetle, an insect pest which is doing much damage to the bean and cowpea crops there and threatens to spread to other Southern States. The hearing will be held in room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock, October 11, 1920.

Restrictions which may be placed on the movement of agricultural products in portions of Alabama on account of the Mexican bean beetle will not necessarily be an embargo on the movement of products, as provision probably will be made for the movement of such articles wherever possible after inspection and certification. The beetle has long invaded the States of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, having evidently migrated into these States from Mexico. The natural barrier of the more or less arid and uncultivated regions between these western States and the Mississippi Valley and eastward has hitherto apparently prevented this pest from extending its range eastward. Apparently shipments of western alfalfa hay have carried this insect into Alabama where

it has rapidly attained a wide foothold in certain counties. The authorities of Alabama and others interested have asked the aid of a Federal quarantine as an initial step in the attempt to exterminate this pest if such accomplishment is still possible. A Federal quarantine is also urged as a means of avoiding the necessity of the establishment of many State quarantines against Alabama. The present known infested districts in Alabama comprise the following counties: Jefferson, Shelby, St. Claire, Bibb, Walker, Tuscaloosa, Blount, Etowah, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, and Talladega.

The establishment by the State of adequate local quarantines covering these districts, and under which the movement of any articles out of the districts which may aid in spreading the insect will be permitted or safeguarded, will enable the Federal Government to limit the Federal restrictions on such movement to the same areas and thus place no restrictions on the movement from the State as a whole. The restrictions under the proposed quarantine may include the following articles: Beans, cowpeas, turnips, and all other truck crops, except root crops from which the tops have been removed, corn in the shuck, corn stover, hay, and other forage crops of all kinds, and household goods containing any of the articles enumerated.

EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture March 15, 1920, notice is hereby given that the towns of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Wareham, and Whitman in Plymouth County; Canton, Dedham, and Needham in Norfolk County; and Maynard and Westford in Middlesex County, Mass.; also the towns of Broadalbin in Fulton County, and Glen in Montgomery County, N. Y., are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said Regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

Until further notice, the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 shall apply in all respects to said towns of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Wareham, and Whitman in Plymouth County; Canton, Dedham, and Needham in Norfolk County; and Maynard and Westford in Middlesex County, Mass.; also the towns of Broadalbin in Fulton County, and Glen in Montgomery County, N. Y.

This amendment shall become effective on August 23, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 20th day of August, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

E. D. Ball,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Rules and

Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture March 15, 1920, notice is hereby given that the towns of Lakeville in Plymouth County and Medfield in Norfolk County, Mass.; Hampton and North Hampton in Rockingham County, N. H.; Amherst, East Hamburg, and West Seneca in Erie County, Mayfield in Fulton County, Charleston in Montgomery County, Poestenkill, East Greenbush, and Schaghticoke in Rensselaer County, Duanesburg in Schenectady County, and Middleburg, Schoharie, and Wright in Schoharie County, N. Y., are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said Regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

Until further notice, the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 shall apply in all respects to said towns of Lakeville in Plymouth County and Medfield in Norfolk County, Mass.; Hampton and North Hampton in Rockingham County, N. H.; Amherst, East Hamburg, and West Seneca in Erie County, Mayfield in Fulton County, Charleston in Montgomery County, Poestenkill, East Greenbush, and Schaghticoke in Rensselaer County, Duanesburg in Schenectady County, and Middleburg, Schoharie, and Wright in Schoharie County, N. Y.

This amendment shall become effective on September 23, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 21st day of September, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture March 15, 1920, notice is hereby given that the towns of New Bedford in Bristol County, Sherborn in Middlesex County, and West Bridgewater in Plymouth County, Mass.; Portsmouth and Rye in Rockingham County, N. H.; Knox in Albany County, Arkwright, Portland, Villenova, and Westfield in Chautauqua County, and Tonawanda in Erie County, N. Y., are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said Regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

Until further notice the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, on account of the European corn borer, shall apply in all respects to said towns of New Bedford in Bristol County, Sherborn in Middlesex County and West Bridgewater in Plymouth County, Mass.; Portsmouth and Rye in Rockingham County, N. H.; Knox in Albany County, Arkwright, Portland, Villenova, and Westfield in Chautauqua County, and Tonawanda in Erie County, N. Y.

This amendment shall become effective on October 23, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this twenty-third day of October, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture March 15, 1920, notice is hereby given that the towns of Fairhaven in Bristol County, Mass.; Atkinson in Rockingham County, N. H.; Buffalo and Elma in Erie County; Grand Island, Niagara, and Wheatfield in Niagara County, N. Y., are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and said Regulation 3 is amended accordingly.

Until further notice, the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, on account of the European corn borer, shall apply in all respects to said towns of Fairhaven in Bristol County, Mass.; Atkinson in Rockingham County, N. H.; Buffalo and Elma in Erie County; Grand Island, Niagara, and Wheatfield in Niagara County, N. Y.

This amendment shall become effective on November 23, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 20th day of November, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

E. T. Meredith,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

THE TERRITORY OF PORTO RICO.

The regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States are hereby amended so as to permit the importation of the common or Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), and its horticultural varieties, from any foreign country into the territory of Porto Rico; and, until otherwise ordered, potatoes may be imported into the said Territory free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 315).

THE STATES OF CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA, MEXICO, AND THE ISLAND OF SANTO DOMINGO.

The regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States are hereby amended so as to permit the importation of the common or Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), and its horticultural varieties, from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, and the island of Santo Domingo, into the United States, subject only to the following conditions and restrictions, which must be strictly observed and complied with:

1. Persons contemplating the importation of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, or from the island of Santo Domingo, shall first make application for a permit, in the manner and form as prescribed in regulation 3 of the Regulations, and upon approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of such application, a permit will be issued.

2. Importations from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, shall be permitted entry only through the ports of El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz., respectively. Importations from the Island of Santo Domingo shall be permitted entry only through the port of New York, N. Y.

3. The requirements contained in regulation 6 of the Regulations in regard to the sending of notice of arrival of shipment shall be complied with by the permittee.

4. No shipment of potatoes from the island of Santo Domingo, or from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and found, or believed to be, free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests.

5. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the importer.

This amendment, which modifies and supersedes amendment No. 1 to the Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States, promulgated December 8, 1915, is hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after September 15, 1920.

Done in the District of Columbia this 2d day of September, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] (Sgd.) E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

POTATO REGULATIONS AMENDED—PRESS NOTICE.

MODIFIES POTATO IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Oct. 1, 1920.*

Regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States have been amended with respect to Mexico by adding the port of Naco, Ariz., to the ports of El Paso, Tex., and Douglas and Nogales, Ariz., previously designated as ports through which the entry of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, would be permitted, and by requiring that such potatoes be inspected at the port of entry and pronounced free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests prior to their release from customs. The changes went into effect September 15.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following convictions for violation of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the month of August, 1920:

In the case of the United States *v.* Boston & Maine Railroad, for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the transportation, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of a shipment of round edge pine lumber, the defendant, on December 18, 1919, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs amounting to $14.05. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 39.)

In the case of the United States *v.* J. H. Hustis, Temporary Receiver of the Boston and Maine Railroad, for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the transportation, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of a carload of pine kindling wood, the defendant, on December 18, 1919, pleaded guilty as to the first count, all other counts being nol prossed by the United States attorney, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs amounting to $18.45. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 44.)

In a similar case of the United States *v.* J. H. Hustis, Temporary Receiver of the Boston and Maine Railroad, for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail

moth quarantine in the transportation, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of a carload of pine kindling wood, the defendant, on December 18, 1919, pleaded guilty as to the first count, all other counts being nol prossed by the United States attorney, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs amounting to $18.45. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 45.)

The following conviction for violation of the plant quarantine act was reported to the board during the month of December, 1920:

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry N. Girard, Lafayette, R. I., for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the interstate shipment, without inspection and certification, of one carload of native lumber to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

(T. D. 38489.)

QUARANTINE—PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1920.*

To collectors of customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of rules and regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, effective August 1, 1920, governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended, of prohibited plants and plant products, which have been forwarded to you by mail and by which you will be governed.

JOUETT SHOUSE,
Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 38500.)

PLANT QUARANTINE—POTATOES.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1920.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 3 to the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States issued by the Department of Agriculture, effective September 15, 1920, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

JOUETT SHOUSE,
Assistant Secretary.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatæ*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties, as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or

from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 46: Prohibits the interstate movement from the infested and regulated areas of Texas and Louisiana of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Regulates the movement of cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm and the cotton blister mite, respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48 as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Burlington and Camden, N. J., and certain portions of the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, Pa., of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers, and (4) soil, compost and manure other than fresh manure, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varities of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae.*

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca, Chionachne*, and

Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania, (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae.*)

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). No restrictions are placed on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, as amended, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919): Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants is permitted under permit: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyancinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees; seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations (effective on and after August 15, 1919): Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte and Job's tears, from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign Quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: Denmark, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

Indian corn, broom corn, and related plants.—The order of February 21, 1920 (Notice of Quarantine No. 41, with Regulations), prohibits the importation in the raw or unmanufactured state of the stalk and all other parts of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, including Japanese varieties, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears from all foreign countries and localities on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases. The regulations issued under said order permit the importation without restriction of sorghum hay from Canada and clean shelled or threshed grain, from any country, of the plants covered by this order. Provision is also made for the importation of broom corn under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations for manufacturing purposes.

Mexican corn.—The order of February 21, 1920 (Notice of Quarantine No. 42, with Regulations), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—The order of March 24, 1920 (Notice of Quarantine No. 44), prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for or capable of propagation from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of certain dangerous plant diseases and injurious insect pests. Provision is made for the importation under special permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of limited quantities of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921